



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

their shelter, arising from the ambiguity of terms, and the advocates of knowledge and improvement would be freed from the difficulty of supporting the imperfections, which though not inherent in their system, have, through ignorance, or worse design, been imputed to it.

The larger the stock of useful knowledge which we possess, or the more refined our taste or perception, if we are careful to confine ourselves to those studies in which the useful decidedly preponderate, the more truly respectable we shall be in life, and we shall most essentially contribute to our own happiness and comfort. The lazy notion of being easily pleased with ourselves and our attainments, how much soever it may add to our self-complacency, and may gratify an ignoble love of ease, or may be countenanced by the example or language of others, is destructive of all the higher exertions of virtue. We should early learn to disregard all palliatives for idleness, and firmly persevere in spite of indolence, a habit difficult to be surmounted, in strenuous exertions to add to our present stock of attainments. Without labour and perseverance, nothing great or valuable can be obtained.

K.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

Your insertion of Catharine Cappe's Observations on Charity-schools, induces me to request the insertion of the following remarks on the incalculable evils which arise from apprenticing young girls for their labour. The question, ought female children who have been educated in poor-houses and charity-schools, when of a suitable age, be bound apprentices for a number of

years, is of great importance; * and although some of your readers may not find the subject very interesting, yet I trust there are many others who will think the time spent in reading the following remarks will not have been misapplied.

CORNELIA.

REMARKS ON APPRENTICING FEMALE CHILDREN ON THEIR LEAVING A CHARITY-SCHOOL; BY CATHARINE CAPPE.

SO deeply is my mind impressed by the great importance of the inquiry respecting apprenticing female children, so fully aware, that, in the course of it, the painful duty will devolve upon me of differing in opinion from some of the most benevolent and worthy, that I feel an uncommon anxiety, lest I may not be able to do it justice; lest, through the inability of stating as they ought to be stated, the many unanswerable objections to the continuance of this practice, an opportunity may escape, of exciting attention to the subject, which, if once lost, may never occur any more.

* Upon what principle are the lives of the unfortunate children preserved, who are sent to a poor-house or charity-school, if their welfare in their future progress through life, is not a highly important consideration? "It had been better for thousands of individuals to have perished in their infancy," says Mr. Beruard, in his introductory letter to the 3d volume for bettering the condition of the poor, "than to have protracted an injurious and hateful existence of vice, infamy, and wretchedness. It is not the number, but the welfare, and the moral and religious improvement of our fellow-subjects, that should be the object of our researches; it is the formation and institution of virtues and active members of society, adapted by early habits and education to their different stations of life."